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relating the theoretical evaluation of φύσις and τέχνη and the practice of the schools with the *traditio* (παράδοσις) of form and matter; (2) rhetorical training and the influence of rhetoric, reading, and paraphrase; (3) literary imitation (μίμησις) with its emphasis on form and relative indifference to matter, and the requirement of bettering one's instruction and the rules of stylistic μίμησις; (4) plagiarism in the strict sense. Part III treats (1) of the manner of indicating authorship or sources, (2) *verbatim* quotations, (3) free rendering, (4) unconscious borrowing. The upshot of it all is that, since there was neither a legal nor a clear moral recognition among the Greeks of rights of property in literary matters and since above all anything published was considered as thereby made *publici juris*, there really was no plagiarism; such reprobation as was felt toward the κλέπτῃς was that which one accords to the bungler, and the charge of plagiarism was generally prompted by animosity or by some other ulterior motive.

The book as a whole is useful, but there is much in it which is well nigh useless. Perhaps one ought in charity to phrase it differently, and say that the author did what seemed to be required of him, his not to reason why. If the subject had been treated in not to exceed one-third the number of pages, leaving the first part very much as it is (though that also might have been curtailed) and reducing the other parts to a bare outline statement with a few particularly interesting or illuminating instances or points by way of illustration thrown into footnotes, the service of the author would have been quite as great and the appreciation of the reader would certainly have been enhanced. As it is we receive elaborately spread before us morsels for the most part already tasted, with not enough that is fresh added to serve as an appetizer.

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Kleine Schriften. Von HERMANN USENER. Erster Band: Arbeiten zur griechischen Philosophie und Rhetorik. Grammatische und text-kritische Beiträge. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1912. Pp. vi+400.

This volume, edited by Professor K. Fuhr, is according to the prospectus the first of a series of four destined to contain Usener's opuscula and originally projected by the author's son-in-law, Professor A. Dieterich. Since the latter's premature death the execution of the plan has devolved upon others, pupils and friends of Usener's. Of the remainder, Vol. II is to contain the *Latina*; Vol. III, publications concerned with literary history, epigraphy, chronology, and book reviews; Vol. IV the lesser contributions to the study of religion. It is to be hoped that the remaining volumes will be promptly forthcoming.

In a brief preface Professor Rademacher sets forth the plans of the editors with regard to the publication of the opuscula and pays a warm tribute to the character, scholarship, and inspiring instruction of Usener,

and Professor Fuhr speaks of his editorial procedure in this volume, drawing attention in particular to the numerous additions derived from the author's own copy and inserted in the text in square brackets. One article, "Epikureische Schriften auf Stein," was omitted because superseded by later and more careful readings of the inscriptions on the monument of Diogenes of Oenoanda. The contents, arranged under twenty-one heads, each—excepting the last, which unites a half-dozen reviews—presenting a single essay or article, are printed in the main in chronological order beginning with the *Quaestiones Anaximeneae* (1856) and closing with *De Stobaei Loco* (1900). Five ample indices facilitate reference to matters and passages discussed and give an ocular demonstration of Usener's phenomenal versatility and knowledge in detail.

There are scholars of undeniable light and leading, whose labors as teachers and authors contribute appreciably to the volume and direction of the current of thought in their time without producing anything worthy to be set definitely apart in collected form as a milestone of human progress and a monument of individual achievement. But there are others, and assuredly Usener was one of the number, whose impact is so solid as to mark beyond question the force of a great personality and give rise to movements the understanding of which imperatively demands the study of their originator's life and works as a whole. With all his exemplary command of the technique and fundamental material, which constitutes the ideal equipment of a classical scholar, Usener, however devoted to the mastery and quest of detail, was essentially a pathfinder and guide bent on the conquest of new ground with a broader outlook. This bent, pursued with the inerrancy of instinct, bore perhaps its most characteristic fruitage in studies which in accordance with the editorial scheme are assigned to the later volumes of his opuscula; but it may be seen likewise in the first. His *Quaestiones Anaximeneae*, written before he had attained the doctorate, carried him deep into a complex problem not yet determined; but, whatever the final issue, it is conceded by all that he made a lasting because solid contribution to its solution. Again, his dissertation, *Analecta Theophrastea* (1858), opened a large question and led directly to the dissertation of Diels and the *Doxographi Graeci*, with the consequent revolution in the evaluation of nearly all secondary sources of information respecting the lives and opinions of Greek philosophers. The volume presents also the aftermath of Usener's rich harvest of research into the works of Epicurus published in his *Epicurea* (1887), which directly or indirectly occasioned the editions of Stoic and other philosophers and indeed of Diels's *Fragmente der Vorsokratiker*. But it is needless to go into further details. Suffice it to express our thanks to the painstaking editor for presenting in thoroughly satisfactory form a work which has been a desideratum of every classical scholar.

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